

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....	\$5 00
Six Months.....	3 00
Three Months.....	1 50
One Month.....	50

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

We are glad to see the State becoming more thoroughly aroused. We have borne and borne with the enemy until at length he believed himself at liberty to use any means of attack he deemed proper; that same, and submissive to our fate, our people could be trampled upon and degraded, nor ever rouse their spirit to resent it. A perfidious and infamous traitor, forgetful of all the allegiance which his high office conferred upon him, turns his back upon those who befriended him, and counsels the destruction of the lives and property of those who had given him office and emolument. Now, at the head of a hostile army, he marches into our State and publishes an insolent proclamation. Let him have his answer from the bullets and the bayonets of Kentucky. Let every man as he raises his gun to his shoulder think of those whom he defends at home, and bid the bullet God speed to the heart of the traitor. In every charge let the rallying cry be for old Kentucky, "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." We have a double duty to perform, rendering more sacred than ever the cause in which we are engaged. Our nationality is to be preserved; the meteor flag that has flashed over a hundred bloody fields, must still be made to wave over the whole undivided country. A nation, grand in its spirit and progress, the awe and admiration of the world, must still continue in its undeviating course from sea to sea and from continent to continent. It is the spirit and progress combined of the whole Caucasian race, and instinct with the vitality of full, warm-blooded youth. To aid in this is now the duty of Kentucky; but it still has another duty, a part of this, and the most important. Our State is dishonored. The foot of the invader is upon her soil, and insulting proclamations are made by a traitor doubly died, insulting to the State. The high moral and Christian duty devolves upon us to drive his men off and punish him for the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he has been guilty. If we fail, our name is disgraced forever. Our fair city will be laid in ashes, and our families scattered to the four winds of heaven. It is every man's home and every man's fireside that is attacked, from the humble cot of the laborer to the wealthy home of the merchant. The bank, and the workshop, and the fields of flowing grain, and the farmer's house, will alike fall under the hand of the invader.

Kentuckians, arise! Now is the time. Now or never is the hour to rise and repel the insulter. Enlist under any commander you prefer, but at all events enlist.

Gen. Buckner has forwarded another letter, which should be called another "proclamation." It is addressed to Mr. Guthrie, and in the coolest and most insolent manner in the world, after burning the bridges, informs him that his object is to reopen the road, stopped by the President of the United States, and asks Mr. Guthrie to act as President of the road. If he will not, he threatens that he will place it in the hands of stockholders in the counties he has seized.

Yes, he will place it in the hands of stockholders, as he did the wheat belonging to Messrs. Smith & Craddock—steal it and send it away. He will save it as he did the knives, forks, spoons and tin cups of the citizens about Bowling Green.

He has destroyed the road, torn up the bridges, stolen the rolling stock, and made it absolutely impossible for any train to pass over it. He has stolen the property of individuals passing down the road, and confined their persons, and now, with unparalleled insolence, he tells Mr. Guthrie that he is willing to allow him to continue the management.

"Will you walk into my parlor?"

Says the spider to the fly."

If Mr. Guthrie were to accept this traitor's offer, and, in discharge of his duty as President, attempt to pass over the road, does not every one know that he would close his journey in Richmond jail? It is another shameful, yet characteristic, piece of hypocritical treachery. The disunionists in those counties which he has seized do not own enough stock to build five miles of road. Doubtless Buckner will pick up some men of straw. There is no doubt he will use the road as far as possible as a means of conveyance to bring his traitor troops here to sack the city of Louisville, lay waste the fields of Kentucky, and drive her, deprived of her State sovereignty, ravished, dishonored and disgraced, among her sister States.

The Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is now in our city, stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

To SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEN.—We learn that there is a great deal of alarm and serious misapprehension among some Southern Rights men, lest the government should take some active steps against them. It is due to the government, and to them, to make it positively and definitely known that there is no intention whatever of interfering with any Southern Rights man for holding or expressing opinions. They are as free to do that as at any time. The action of the government is directed solely against those who, in such a time of peril, give aid and comfort to the enemy—such as make themselves conspicuous as active promoters of domestic war, either in the State or with other States.

We are aware that there are, or were, many in our city, who were not only bitter in denunciation of Union men, but have absolutely contributed their means and their influence to furnish means and to the rebels, to be used against the government. It is against such as these that the action of the authorities is directed, and it will, with completeness, continue in its course. As to any apprehensions by others, it is utterly groundless. Private citizens are as safe as they ever were in the palmiest days of peace.

A CAMP NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.—We learn by passengers who came on the train from Frankfort, that a camp has been established at that place, and that several hundred soldiers from Camp Dick Robinson took quarters there on the night of the 23d inst. This is highly proper. We are satisfied that such a camp at the State Capital, in the midst of such times, is greatly needed to insure the safety of the State archives.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that Lieut. Timoney issues a call for recruits to the regular army.

Under the new regulations, the very best opportunities are afforded to the privates, as one third of the officers are to be selected from the ranks. To a sprightly, intelligent soldier such promotion is almost certain, and they are sure of a livelihood. The present system, recently adopted, is the same as that of the French, who are the best soldiers in the world. Come forward and enlist.

General Buckner is showing his infamous character in its usual shape. He has been devastating all along his route in a manner perfectly consistent with his previous acts in destroying bridges and other private property. Messrs. Smith & Craddock, of Hart county, had one thousand bags of wheat. Immediately upon the arrival of General Buckner, he seized this wheat, and shipped it to Camp Boone, upon the ground that Craddock was a "Union" man. The same denunciation goes on everywhere. A scoundrel points out any one as in favor of the Union, and immediately another treasonable scoundrel turns his force upon him, and every bit of his property is seized, down to *tin cups*, and his family turned adrift, while those whose duty it was to provide for them are arrested and imprisoned. Does Louisville wish to submit to the same outrage? This is the way in which he will not interfere with the "political opinions" of any one.

It will be seen from our paper that Governor Magoffin has issued his proclamation urging the citizens to preserve peace among themselves, and to allow no political differences to engage them in quarrels. These resolutions, voted for by both parties, will meet the approbation of all parties, and we trust, will be acted upon. They are, as we have said before, peace resolutions of the right spirit. No good is ever effected by engaging in neighborhood hostilities, guerrilla warfare, or introducing a system of private murders as cowardly as if they were done by a savage. Let us have as much peace as possible among ourselves, and if any one feels warlike let him risk his life in the open field, where his death will be an honorable close to life, and not die in disgrace in brutal quarrel.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY NEAR THE MOUTH OF SALT RIVER—ATTEMPT TO HANG A UNION MAN.—A letter from a lady, to her sister in this city, yesterday morning, from West Point, says: "Times are awful here. They expected a fight last night, and everybody left. The Captain of one of the companies wanted me and the children to come to the boat, but I preferred to go over to Indiana. I returned this morning. Hugh Curry's Company, and those that left West Point, have gone to Garnettsville, and raised a company to fight against us here. The soldiers arrived here just in time to save Tom (her husband's) life. C. P. and J. S. and some others had planned to hang Tom last Saturday night. The ferryboat has just arrived from Louisville with—soldiers and—pieces of canon. They make Tom stay on the boat at night."

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Colonel Sanders D. Bruce, as gallant a soldier and as loyal a gentleman as we have in our State, has nearly filled up another new regiment for the service of the United States. We learn that Charles S. Hanson is to be the Lieutenant-Colonel and B. F. Buckner as Major. Five companies are ready to go into camp to-day or to-morrow, and two or three are nearly filled in Clarke county. The chivalric sons of Kentucky who reside in the contiguous counties will, we are confident, respond promptly to the call of their country, especially when it is promulgated by one so universally known and respected as Col. Bruce.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 24th, says General Mitchell assumed command of the Department of Ohio yesterday, and issued his first order for the furnishing of transportation and subsistence to the guard having charge of the prisoners recently brought from Virginia.

A correspondent writing us from Crab Orchard, under date of the 22d, says: "We have some soldiers with us this evening from Barbourville and Tennessee, among whom is the young man Upson, who had the honor of killing the rebel Colonel in the battle at Barbourville. They are on their way to Camp Dick Robinson."

In consequence of the invasion from East Tennessee, many persons are leaving the mountains, and intend to return as soon as they can get arms and aid to expel the invaders. I believe the greater part of the Southern Rights men denounce and disapprove of the invasion by Tennessee."

NEW REGIMENT AT CAMP JO. HOLT.—John W. Ray, Esq., of Jeffersonville, Ind., is authorized by Governor O. P. Morton to raise a regiment for the defense of Kentucky, to rendezvous at Camp Jo. Holt. We trust that our gallant neighbors will cheerfully respond to the call. Captains of companies will report to John W. Ray, at Jeffersonville, immediately, when they will be provided with quarters in the famous camp lately occupied by Colonel Rousseau. Several companies are already reported, and the regiment is rapidly filling up.

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RALLY, KENTUCKIANS!—Colonel L. B. Grigsby, of Clarke county, is authorized to raise a regiment of infantry in the Ninth District, to serve under General Anderson. Rally, Kentuckians! Let us hear a shout from the mountains that will strike terror to the hearts of the foul invader. Colonel Grigsby is a gallant gentleman, and will make a popular officer, as well as an efficient one, and is a native-born Kentuckian. Now is the time to form a crack regiment

THE MAINE ELECTION.—Returns from 330 towns and plantations foot up as follows: John W. Dana..... 17,182 Charles D. Jameson..... 19,111 Israel Washburne, Jr..... 51,850

Governor Washburne's majority in these towns is 15,557. Last year it was 15,614. Jameson and Dana are Democrats, the party having split up in its Convention.

Richard T. Jacob, Esq., has authority to raise a regiment of infantry. His headquarters will be near Westport, in Oldham county. Mr. Jacob is the present member of the Legislature from Oldham, and can be addressed at Frankfort. No truer man lives in the State. Hundreds will rally around him in defense of the country.

Col. Hecker's Illinois regiment reached our city yesterday, and proceeded to the headquarters of General Anderson. Later in the afternoon they arrived at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where thousands of citizens had assembled to greet them.

The Tuscaroras was launched at Philadelphia's navy yard in forty-three days from the day the keel was laid. The keel of a large side-wheel steamer has just been laid in the same yard, and the vessel is to be launched within seventy days.

That gallant and chivalric gentleman, Dr. Ethelbert Dudley, of Lexington, has been authorized to raise a regiment. Let the Eighth District come out in force. He will be the Bayard of the profession.

For seducing a girl of tender age, Robert Edwards, a farmer in Greenfield, Mich., has been compelled to pay \$1,550. The jury at first made it \$5,000, but he persuaded them into a reduction.

Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, who was claimed by the secessionists with considerable flourish, is remaining quietly at home on his farm, with no intention of joining the rebel forces.

IOWA.—The Union nominee for Governor, N. P. Baker, in Iowa, has withdrawn from the canvass. This leaves but two candidates—Governor Kirkwood, Republican, and Mr. Mason, Democrat.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has returned to Washington, and proposes to enter the army immediately under General McClellan.

Artemus Ward (Chas. F. Brown), en route from Detroit to Buffalo, was entered on the manifest of the steamboat Metropoli-

THE FIGHT AT BARBOURSVILLE.

We find in the Frankfort Commonwealth of the 24th instant the following letter, giving the particulars of the fight at Barbourville, some mention of which we made a day or two ago:

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1861.

Dear Friend: This morning and during the night all the boys engaged in the fight at Barbourville Bridge came here and gave a full account of the fight. It is as follows: The evening before last about fifty of the cavalry of the rebels came down to the bridge above town, at W. B. Anderson's tanyard. The citizens anticipated their coming, and tore up the purchases from the frame of the bridge, and they could not pass. There were some thirty of the Home Guard guarding the bridge; the Seceshers fired at them; they returned the fire, wounding three. None of our men were hurt. The cavalry scampered off. They watched the bridge all night; there was a fog in the morning, and about daylight the cavalry returned, three hundred in number, and fired upon those who were watching the bridge; the fight commenced; the cavalry were supported by their whole force, consisting of three thousand infantry; the Home Guard repulsed them twice, and although only twenty one of the Home Guard stood, the fire, they say they could easily have kept them in check at the bridge, but they went back, crossed the gut back about one-fourth of a mile, made their way around, came up the town, and upon their rear, by the street where Sawyer's office stands, and upon the rest of the Home Guard, intending to surround them. When our boys saw that, they escaped through Rich. Tuggee's corn field, and made their escape; one was shot through the ear and one through the top of the shoulder—both slight flesh wounds. The number of the rebels killed was about thirty, they suppose, and about twelve mortally wounded. Colonel Rains, the commander of the rebel forces, is certainly killed; one Captain and one Lieutenant; the privates are guessed at. They drove a wagon down, loaded it with their dead, and the blood was strewed it all along the road, from the wagon, for miles. This is the best fight of the war. One hundred more men, who would have fought like thin glorious little band of twenty-one, would have whipped this army of three thousand three hundred. We ascertain their number by their own acknowledgments after the battle, and the fact that the lane from the bridge to Mrs. Pogue's house was thick with men, six deep, for one half mile.

When they took possession of the town they destroyed a great amount of property and last night they were reveling upon the spoils of victory, and one hundred men could have drove them out. I saw and talked to a deserter, who was there, but deserted the day before the fight; they had been informed that there were six hundred troops in Barbourville; fortunately for them this was a mistake, as they would have been badly whipped. They say that next they will take Goose Creek Salt Works; that they are out of salt—their Colonel Bottles said openly, after taking Barbourville; next they will take London, and march on and take Camp Robinson Men, women, negroes, are all fleeing in the direction of Camp Robinson. London is almost evacuated. Mrs. Pearl was the only white woman who stayed in London last night; she left to day for Mrs. Baugh's.

Our country is in great confusion; Home Guards are mustering in great numbers all over the country. If we ever get the ammunition we would whip them certain. We have lost all hope of help from Camp Robinson, or anywhere else. Our situation is deplorable indeed, but we have to abide our fate. The whole country is greatly depressed, and one universal desire for a conflict prevails. If we ever get in fix, and get a chance, we will show the world that we can fight without being drilled and disciplined. What will the leading politicians now say about neutrality and Magoffin? It makes one's heart sick to think of our deplorable condition. Are we to be subjugated by armed rebels? What will become of us God only knows.

The deserter said that the men were opposed to fighting Kentuckians. The men said Kentucky had treated Tennessee well, and they were against fighting her without a cause, and that they certainly had no cause of complaint against Kentucky.

He thinks that the whole army would surrender at once, if they had a chance;

that they are tired of session, and would gladly accept a chance to surrender, which I have no doubt is true. I wish I had control of Camp Robinson tea days. I would drive them beyond Cumberland Gap.

I will give you the names of our men, as far as I can recollect, who fought so gallantly: W. B. Anderson, T. G. Pitzer, T. G. Baughman, John H. Baughman, the two Amis boys, two Garbers, Berry Deasbridge, Dick Herndon, R. J. Tugge, and two boys whose names I do not now recollect. One fired four shots, and they say he killed four men, and the other two—they are brothers.

X.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

LAGRANGE, Ky., Sept. 20, 1861.

MESSES. HABEN, HUGES & CO.: Gentlemen: The doctrine of a "higher law" has not been confined apparently to our friends of the North. In 1859 we had an exhibition of it in South Carolina (that model State), in the acquittal of the crew of the Echo, tried for piracy, under the act of Congress passed in 1820. These cases were tried and verdicts rendered in Charles-ton. The evidence left no doubt of the guilt of the defendants; they had violated the law; were taken in the very act; yet they were acquitted. Now, upon what grounds could the jury have based their verdicts in these cases? Upon no other than that the law, in their opinion, was unconstitutional. Their actions were based upon their individual opinions as to what should, and what should not, be the law, without regard to the important question which they were sworn to try—"are the defendants guilty, as charged in the indictment?" This was no other than a practical demonstration of the "higher law" doctrine. I say, accustom the people to disregard the laws of the United States; bring juries to believe that when in the United States Court room, they can decide what the law is, and what it should be, and what will be the consequences? They will begin to disregard State laws as is now upon us North and South.

HISTORY.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Whereas, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unusual prevailing civil strife; that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not prevail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime should act in harmony and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will, as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect, in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands, or other evil-disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah L. S. Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, Jr., Secy of State.
JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

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A Word to Newspaper Readers.
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

The following from Gen. Anderson
will quiet some unnecessary alarm that has existed here:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT
OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1861.

The commanding General, understanding that apprehension is entertained by citizens of this State who have hitherto been in opposition to the policy now adopted by the State, hereby gives notice that no Kentuckian shall be arrested who remains at home attending to his business and does not take part, either by action or speech, against the authority of the General or State Government, or does not hold correspondence with, or give aid or assistance to, those who have chosen to carry themselves against us as our enemies.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com.

Police Proceedings.

TUESDAY, September 24.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND DRUNKENNESS. M. E. Doctormann, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the Emperor of the Russians, and as rich as Croesus, was brought before the Court on the above charges. He was held to bail in the sum of \$100 for one month. Cave.

James Newell—held to bail in \$100 for two months.

Mike Flannigan—\$200 for three months. Martin Sherly—\$200 for three months. Catherine Hanlan—\$100 for two months.

PEACE WARRANTS.—Commonwealth by Jacob Lief vs. M. Vogel; own bond in \$200 for three months.

Commonwealth by Barbara Mumon vs. Eva Stringer, Catherine Schaefer and John Schaefer; own bonds in \$300 for six months.

Eva Stringer vs. Alois Stringer; same bail and bond.

STABBING.—James Hendricks was arrested for cutting Wm. Sullivan; case continued till to-morrow.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Eliza Ann Todd vs. Mary Crear; case continued.

Elizabeth Rankin vs. Mary Rodleman; own bond to appear and case continued.

STEALING.—John, a slave of Elijah Sutton, was arrested on the charge of stealing \$34; case continued, and an attachment issued for witness.

RELEASED.—A New York soldier, with a very peculiar and unique uniform, was arrested, but no charge being preferred against him, he was released.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO EDDIE LAUER.—Our amusement-loving citizens must not forget that our young friend "Eddy" has a benefit on Friday night, at the "Varieties, Mozart Hall," and that the best pianist we have heard for years (Heller) will give us his celebrated fantasia, *Dixie*. S. Duffield will both sing and act, and Boutwell, McCann, and Welsh Edwards will also assist in the musical olio; independent of which Mrs. Welsh Edwards, the Misses Endress, Mr. Claude Hamilton, and Wood Benson will appear and render their utmost assistance.

The ticket office for the reservation of seats will be opened at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, and we would advise an early application, as we feel confident they will be in great demand.

The Citizens' Subsistence Committee return their thanks to the ladies and others for their liberal contribution of edibles on yesterday for the soldiers, and would state that they require no more at present. Due notice will be given in the papers.

W. H. GODDARD, Chairman.

DETENTION OF THE TRAIN ON THE FRANKFORT RAILROAD.—The morning train did not reach our city till half-past twelve o'clock yesterday. Its detention was caused by the use of the train in the night to convey troops from Camp Dick Robinson to Frankfort. Not leaving at the usual hour, of course it was later reaching our city.

A number of gentlemen from the country are actively enrolling themselves in the various regiments now being formed in and around the city. Camp Sherman and Camp Anderson are getting along finely.

We respectfully suggest to those in search of arms or contraband goods that they treat with becoming respect and decorum ladies and all others whom they may encounter in the discharge of their duty.

A bridge and Jesse, two secessionists, were captured by a squad of the First Ward Home Guard under Lieutenant J. Weatherford.

Lieutenant Krementz, Company A, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, was to have left for Paducah last evening.

See fourth page for Legislative proceedings and other interesting matter.

HECKER'S CELEBRATED REGIMENT.—The enthusiastic reception given to this regiment yesterday by the citizens of Louisville showed that Hecker and his noble band had been heard of before their arrival here. The streets were thronged with ladies and gentlemen who were anxious to get a sight of the renowned European republican leader who shook the thrones of dynasties for awhile as if they had been play-things. There was great solicitude, too, to see the regiment that had carried terror into the hearts of Missouri secessionists wherever it moved. And the public curiosity was amply gratified. Hecker is a noble specimen of military power. He is a thorough soldier, and possesses powers of fascination for his soldiery that were never surpassed. He reminded us, as we saw yesterday the devotion of his command to him, of the descriptions given by European writers of the power of the Hettman Platoff over the Scythian hosts he led across Europe to a bivouac in Paris. Hecker's powers of oratory are of a high order, and his merits as a soldier are scarcely surpassed in the service. He and his regiment will fill a full trumpet note in Kentucky. They hurried off to General Sherman's command yesterday, amidst the enthusiastic cheer of the people of Louisville, which were returned with interest by the delighted regiment. They seemed at a loss for words to express their gratitude to the people of Louisville for the cheering and substantial welcome they received. The people of this city are investing capital at a large interest, in their expenditures in providing for the comforts of the troops passing through the city.

It was charming to hear the soldiers of Hecker's regiment expressing themselves upon the subject of the Union. Many of the regiment have seen great deal of military service, but they seemed to think, in their language of yesterday, that the war for the American Union is the only cause worth fighting for—the only one worth dying for. We saw some young persons, whose ages ranged from seventeen to twenty-two years, but they showed a knowledge of the history of the union of these States, and of the inestimable value of it, that was really astonishing.

We have had a talk with an officer of the Home Guard who came in last evening from the camp near Elizabethtown. He gives a very cheering account of our boys. They are in good health and fine spirits, and though many of them were well drilled before they went away, they are kept to their work, and are improving every day. We most heartily wish them all good luck, and we know we but echo their wishes when we say we hope they may have a chance to take one shot at those arch traitors, Buckner and Duncan, before they come home.

It is understood that Mr. Speed has accepted the office tendered him as Paymaster in the army, and thereby vacated his seat as Alderman from the Seventh ward, the charter making it incompatible for one holding office under the Government to be a member of the Legislature. An election will be held at an early day. We are requested by citizens of the ward to call upon Mr. Fred. Kaye, as a reliable Union man, and, beside, perhaps better posted in city affairs than any other, to become a candidate for the place.

THEATER.—We understand that the Louisville Theater will be opened for the regular fall and winter season on Monday next. A very excellent company will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Laws, the former favorite in "old woman," is engaged. All the stars of any note in the country will appear in due succession.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Col. Manson, of the Tenth Regiment, says the New Albany Ledger, arrived in that city yesterday morning to join his regiment now in Kentucky. In riding a spirited horse rapidly in order to get to the ferryboat, the animal slipped and fell on the flagging at the intersection of Pearl and Main streets, throwing Col. Manson and dislocating his wrist, and it is feared, breaking some of the bones. The injury was very painful, but the gallant Colonel, after having it dressed, proceeded to join his command.

NOTICE.—There was a meeting of the citizens of the Fourth ward, last night, to organize companies for the Home Guard, for city defense. The meeting adjourned to meet again, to perfect the organization, on Thursday night at half past seven o'clock. A full attendance of all Union men is desired, at the Odd Fellows Hall, corner of First and Jefferson streets.

On Monday night Capt. Watkins' company, at camp near Rolling Fork, arrested a slave who belonged to Mr. Troutman. The negro was a runaway, and had been at large six months. The negro was reported to Col. Johnson, who very properly returned him to his owner.

John W. Ray, Esq., of Jeffersonville, Ind., is authorized by Gov. Morton to raise a regiment immediately, to rendezvous at Camp Joe Holt, and will be for service in Kentucky.

Thursday, the 26th inst., being the day appointed by the President for fasting, humiliation and prayer, will be observed in the Chestnut street Presbyterian church, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A secret meeting of the police force of the city was held last night, but we could learn nothing definite in regard to their action.

See fourth page for Legislative proceedings and other interesting matter.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Sept. 24, 1861.

MESSRS. HANKEY, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: I am again in the Capital, and in the bustle and flurry of an excited crowd. From beneath my window rises now and then a delicate scent of the good things destined for dinner. In the yard, innocent chickens, unassuming ducks, and that much abused web-footed fowl, strut in happy ignorance of the morrow. If there are any of those tens of thousands of readers of your paper (and by that their taste is evidenced) ever come to Frankfort, let them give conclusive proof of their appreciation of the good things of life by stopping for a while with Watson.

Last evening when I arrived in this burgh, I was saluted by news most astounding: that Buckner was within one mile of Rousenau with 75,000 men; that Humphrey Marshall, King of Owen, believing that this Legislature, not appreciating his Majesty, and otherwise believing, and for good cause, that they rather entertained a contempt of his highness, had determined to sack, burn and pillage the town of Frankfort, and scarcely a man that had a quarter what trembled for the same.

Oh, mighty Humphrey! Thou man of grandeur, who was wont to lead the friends of thy country to such noble victories, how great has been thy fall, and what a blessing you didn't fall on—your face.

It seems that about six o'clock gentleman came from Owen bearing the news that your "fat friend," with eight hundred men, was preparing to attack Frankfort; that they were gathered at Owenton and Liberty, and that armed men might be seen on nearly every road leading towards these places of rendezvous. The people were rather inclined to give truth to the report, not only on account of the respectability of the parties bringing the intelligence, but from the fact that Mr. J. L. Irvin, G. Wash. Ewing, and Geo. W. Silvertooth having been arrested, it was thought that Humphrey would attempt to get some of the prominent members of the Legislature, Union men; that there might be a proposition to exchange prisoners. I do not know, and have no means of ascertaining, on what charge these gentlemen were detained. There has been scarcely a day passed since the organization of the Legislature that I have not seen, and been with, Mr. Irvin, and I cannot think he would resort to any act of a treasonable character; but if he did, it is too honorable to council such an act covertly.

You saw by yesterday's proceedings that a committee, consisting of Mr. Read, of the Senate, John B. Huston and John Elliott, from the House, were sent last evening to inquire and report by what authority, and under what process, and for what cause or causes they are held in custody. This committee will report by Thursday.

Last evening, in the midst of the juvenile pile created by the news of Marshall's coming, some gentlemen telegraphed to Bramlette, at Lexington, and at twelve o'clock last night four hundred and fifty-secession coolers, borne by two men, came down on the train. They were quartered at Odd Fellows' Hall, the courthouse, and in the ball room of the Capital Hotel.

There are four companies from Bramlette's Regiment, commanded by the Colonel himself and Maj. Buford. The companies are Captain Dunn's, Barnett's, Rousseau's, and Hewett's. There are also two companies of Home Guards—Capt. Cochran's and Capt. Price's. They are under the command of Col. Atherton Dudley. They are a fine-looking set of soldiers, who feel that if their country needs their lives it were glory enough to die in such a cause. Two of the companies of Bramlette's Regiment are bivouacked in the Capitol yard.

A motion was made in the House this morning to dispense with the rules to permit the introduction of a resolution inquiring under what authority Gov. Morehead and Mrs. the Agent for the Associate Press (Southern) are held in custody. The House voted to suspend the rules. A great many private bills were passed. Among others was one appropriating \$25,000 to the Western Lunatic Asylum. It was made the special order for eleven o'clock. And the consequent necessity for this Legislature to be extremely economical, together with many objections which may be founded to the place where this Asylum is being erected, yet for such purpose as protecting the unfortunate class of persons whom the erection and suitably furnishing of this house would benefit it behoves members and the people of the State to give all the possible aid in their power. I understand the Eastern Asylum is also needing some money to make it comfortable, and place it in such a condition as not only to be an asylum for the afflicted class, but a benefit to them. This subject should be carefully studied, for if ever there was a time when these poor unfortunate should be provided for, it is now.

Mr. Held called up the military bill reported this morning by the Committee on Military Affairs. You will see it in your regular proceedings. It was made the special order for this evening.

Yours, &c.

To ALL UNION-LOVING CITIZENS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY!—Mr. Charles S. Robards is hereby appointed receiver of all contributions which you may feel disposed to contribute to the Louisville Provision Committee, for the purpose of feeding the soldiers who are passing through our city to defend our homes, families, and State. All who send anything will please put their name on the articles, and send to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot.

W. H. GODDARD,
Chairman of Committee.

All of the Home Guard belonging to the Second or Eastern Regiment, not on duty, and now in the city, will report to me at the tobacco warehouse, on Preston street, between Washington and Franklin, Wednesday night, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

J. RUSSELL HAMILTON,
Colonel Commanding.

Sept. 24, 1861.

WANTED—Some twenty men for the United States service; \$100 bounty, 160 acres of land, and pay half in advance. Apply on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Non-commissioned officers to be supplied by the company.

GEORGE B. BAUM,
Capt. Light Infantry U. S. A.

ss25 d3t* Sept. 24, 1861.

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ss25 d3t* Sept. 24, 1861.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Garrard county, at Lancaster, (men of all parties participating,) on Monday, the 23d day of September, 1861, Dr. Jennings Price was called to the chair, who, in a brief and appropriate manner, expressed the object of the meeting to be to express the views of the people of Garrard county on the impending difficulties of the times.

John H. Smith was appointed Secretary; after which the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, to-wit: John Z. Learell, Edward M. Learell, E. D. Kennedy, Seymour Hopper, Joshua Dunn, H. F. Smith, Joshua F. Burdett, Benjamin F. Robinson and Samuel Lusk, who, after retiring some time, brought in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so long as there is a vestige of an invading foe on our soil, we will forget all former political differences of opinion, and unite as one man in defence of each other, our families, and our homes.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other, our country and our God; that we will expel from our beloved State the invaders of our soil, or perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That we regard the invasion of Kentucky by Tennessee and the Confederate States as wanton and wicked, and without pretext or palliation; and we pledge our property, lives and sacred honor that we will wage an exterminating war on the invaders of our soil, and all who may aid them in their wicked and treasonable purposes, until the last invader shall have lost our sacred soil.

Which resolutions were submitted and unanimously approved of by the meeting.

It was moved and seconded that these resolutions be published in every paper in this State.

Dr. JENNINGS PRICE, Pres.

JOHN H. SMITH, Sec.

Proclamation.

Having been appointed Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville by Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, I hereby make proclamation of the fact, and that I want four hundred stout, able-bodied men for infantry, and one hundred of a like kind for cavalry, to act as a police force for the city.

My headquarters are at the Mayor's Office, where I will receive such as are willing to enter the service, and inform them of the pay.

HENRY DENT,

Provost Marshal of City of Louisville.

Capt. Jesse Hammond brought to the Louisville jail, yesterday evening, from the Lebanon Junction, the following prisoners: J. W. Roberts, W. E. Wright, F. H. G. Clayton, B. Florence, J. F. McFee, S. H. Wooldridge, G. P. Purey, and Joseph Bark. We understand two of the above prisoners are Captains and the remainder privates in the rebel army. They will be tried to-day, before the proper military authorities, on the charge of high treason.

Notice.—The members of the First Ward Home Guard who have the courage to discharge their duty as soldiers, are hereby commanded to report themselves at my headquarters at Camp Andy Johnson, two miles south of Boston, on the Lebanon branch Railroad. I shall expect every uniformed member to come at once. J. D. ORR,

Captain.

SECOND WARD.—The late members of the Hamilton Home Guards will meet at T. Harris' brass foundry, on Market street, between Jackson and Preston, to-morrow, Tuesday, evening, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of reorganizing for home protection. Any good Union men wishing to join them will please come and enroll their names.

RARE CHANCE FOR PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a few more able-bodied men to act as a Special Police under Provost Marshal Henry Dent. Pay, \$20 per month and found. All persons must apply before 12 o'clock to be mustered into service. Apply at No. 319 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at C. S. Cooper's.

Young men desirous of joining a cavalry regiment, attached to Gen. Reussell's Brigade, under the command of Col. Boards, can obtain information by applying at their headquarters at Elizabethtown. Expenses free.

Our city and country merchants wishing to buy their fall stock of goods will find an excellent stock at L. Kahn & Co's, where, this morning, they will have a public sale of a large line of domestic dry goods, etc. It will pay any one to attend the sale.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—Our readers will bear in mind that the President has recommended that to-morrow, 26th inst., be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer. We presume the day will be generally observed.

This afternoon a company of eighty-four men, armed with Sharp's rifles (five shooters and sword bayonets) came down on the Frankfort train. They will at once proceed to camp at Muldrough's Hill.

Bethy Democrat

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24, 1861.

IN SENATE.

A bill further to protect the rights of married women. Consideration postponed until December 8th.

The following House bills were laid over for the present:

A bill to prohibit the intermarriage of first cousins.

A bill to charter the Southern Planters' Machine Company.

A bill to amend the registration laws.

Mr. McHenry had leave to bring in a bill to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. Pennebaker—JUDICIARY.—A bill to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky. [Allows the Bank to be removed from Bowlinggreen to Louisville, a majority of the stockholders, in amount, dissenting.] Passed.

An act to amend the law of devisees, bequests, descent, and distribution was taken up and postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

And then the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Military Board to the resolution of the House, in relation to the powder in the custody of Mr. Peay, one of the Board, made a report which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and the leaves were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. G. M. Thomas—Bill for the benefit of James R. Garland, late sheriff of Lewis county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Michael Moore, of Lewis county.

Mr. Cooper—A bill to amend the charter of the Knob Lick Turnpike Company.

Mr. Tevis—A bill concerning the Louisville University Cadets.

Mr. Burnam—A bill concerning revenue and taxation.

Mr. J. R. Thomas—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill for the benefit of G. W. Goodrum, late sheriff of Marion county.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to notary publics.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to jury commissioners.

Mr. M. Smith—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Carr—A bill in relation to the boundary lines between the counties of Hart, Barren, and Metcalfe.

Same—A bill to repeal an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Barren and Metcalfe counties.

Mr. G. M. Thomas—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Concord in Lewis county. Passed.

Mr. W. P. Boone—A bill requiring information to be given to the army. Passed.

Mr. Burnam—A bill to exempt certain hands from working on dirt roads in Madison county. Passed.

Mr. Burnam—Military Affairs—A bill to raise volunteer forces and for other purposes. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Said bill reads as follows:

Mr. Burnam, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill.

An act to raise Volunteer Forces, and for other purposes,

Sec. 1. It is enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soul of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, State, or otherwise, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of the State, to be mustered into the service of forty-five days, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time the same were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. That the Governor, he, and his army, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any and all persons, for a term of three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services, and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

Sec. 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who serve services may be issued pay and subsistence, and the proportion of pay shall, at such places of rendezvous as the Governor shall appoint in this State, be entitled to receive in advance of the month's pay, to be taken and considered as pay for the month.

Sec. 4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State, in the field.

Sec. 5. If the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to those who have been provided for by this act, once every three months, he is directed to make a full pay of six hundred dollars to each as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: Provided, That no person shall be admitted into the service of the army, unless his skill and capacity shall have been tested by the General in command of such officer, as he may certify for that purpose.

Sec. 6. That each horseman for the service of his horse shall receive five dollars per month; and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 7. That the commander in the field may organize such companies, as may tend to render them effective, as such companies, as may tend to render them effective, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor, the certificate of the General.

Sec. 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers selected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized.

Sec. 9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint one chief staff officer, and w^t b^t such as the Adjutant General, and the Paymaster General, by the 4th section of the 3d article of the act entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky Militia," approved April 5, 1861, and he shall have the authority conferred upon him, to act in accordance with the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act, etc. This act to be in force from its passage.

Mr. Taylor—A bill to suspend the collection of taxes for the support of common schools for the years 1862 and 1863. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Hampton—A bill to regulate compensation for taking up loose timber on Licking river.

Mr. Webster moved to amend said bill by excepting that part of Campbell county lying on Licking river.

The bill and amendment were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Same—A bill more effectually to protect slave property. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. W. C. Campbell—A bill authorizing the election of a Police Judge and Marshal for the town of Carlisle, in Nicholas county. Passed.

Mr. Burns—A bill to take a vote of the people of Kentucky upon the payment of the tax imposed by the Federal Government. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, and the leaves were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Underwood—A bill to provide for the valuation of property sold under execution, etc.

Mr. Murphy—A bill for the benefit of the late sheriffs of Nelson county.

Mr. J. B. Coorhan—A bill for the benefit of the Shelbyville and Taylorsville Turnpike Company.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

Same—A bill concerning the People's Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. B. R. Young—A bill for the benefit of Isaac Radley, late sheriff of Hardin county.

Mr. Wolfe, from the committee appointed to wait on Gen. Anderson and request him to take command of the forces and drive the Confederate troops from the soil of Kentucky, made a verbal report to the effect that the committee had performed that duty, and that Gen. Anderson said that he accepted the trust reposed in him and would, to the best of his ability, carry out the wishes of the Legislature.

Mr. Burns moved the following joint resolution, viz:

Whereas, Information has been received that ex-Governor C. S. Norcross, W. M. Barr, and R. T. Durbin, citizens of Kentucky, have been arrested and taken before the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a committee of three members of the House of Representatives, with power to send for persons and papers, and inquire into the causes which have led to the arrest of the citizens aforesaid, this Committee be authorized to call upon the State Auditor to fully inquire into and report to this body all the facts connected with said arrests, and whether any further inquiry is necessary to protect the lives and personal liberty of citizens of the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Pennebaker—JUDICIARY.—A bill to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky. [Allows the Bank to be removed from Bowlinggreen to Louisville, a majority of the stockholders, in amount, dissenting.] Passed.

An act to amend the law of devisees, bequests, descent, and distribution was taken up and postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Burns moved to dispense with the rules requiring joint resolutions to lie on the table. Rejected—yea 17, nays 52.

Mr. Taylor—Ways and Means—A bill extending the time of returning delinquent lists in the collection of revenue for the year 1861. [Allowed until the January term, 1862, to return delinquent lists.]

Same—A Senate bill for the benefit of John W. Hazlerigg, late clerk of the Morgan Circuit Court. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of H. P. Bozarth, late sheriff of Grayson county. Passed.

Same—A bill appropriating \$25,000 to the Western Lunatic Asylum. Ordered to have the third reading at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Ben L. Moafee and Joseph Woods, late sheriffs of Nelson county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the act for the benefit of R. P. Sanders, late sheriff of Taylor county, and the sheriff of Madison county. Passed.

Mr. Burnam—A bill for the benefit of W. P. Hayes, of Warren county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 15, in Crittenden county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 34, in Crittenden county. Passed.

Same—A bill in relation to the appointing of common school commissioners. [Appointed by county judges and justices at Court of Claims in each year; in case of vacancy, county judges to appoint until Court of Claims.] Amended and passed.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to jury commissioners.

Mr. M. Smith—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill for the benefit of G. W. Goodrum, late sheriff of Marion county.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to notary publics.

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Same—A bill to repeal an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Barren and Metcalfe counties.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A Herald dispatch says: A close reconnaissance to-day developed the fact that the rebels are extending their line of fortifications from Munson's Hill towards Springfield station and Alexandria. They have two large earthworks in progress of erection at Mason Hill, directly south of Munson Hill, commanding the Columbia turnpike, surrounded by deep ditches.

Recently, a prisoner from Richmond represents that Union prisoners there, who are wounded, are most infamously maltreated by rebel surgeons, who perform amputations and capital operations where there is not the slightest need, nearly all resulting fatally. The only persons showing humanity towards the prisoners are Georgeians and Louisianians. The treatment of Virginia Unionists is said to be infamous. Sixteen officers, including one Colonel, and forty privates had escaped. Four hundred prisoners were to be sent to Baton Rouge this week, and it is intended to send all of them South to prevent their escape. Many are suffering for want of clothing, and Gen. Scott is to send them some.

It is said that the rebel force at Richmond is about 16,000, and, with the exception of Alabamians and Mississippians, they all want woolen garments and shoes. A lady, who visited Macon, states that there are 80,000 troops under Beauregard. The woods on the eastern slope of Arlington Heights are burning to-night